RELIGIOUS.

At the Church of the Puritans, corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-sixth street, Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach this evening. Dr. Sanderson preaches

Right Rev. Bishop Potter will preach and administer confirmation in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Lexington avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth this evening. Rev. Dr. Duffie, rector, will preach in the morning.

Rev. Dr. McVicker will preach this morning at the Church of the Holy Light, on Seventh avenue. At the New England Congregational church, in the morning, Rev. Merrill Richardson will deliver a the evening Rev. Mr. Van Meter will speak in behalf of the "Howard Mission and Home for Little Wan

A memorial sermon will be delivered this morning by Rev. Thomas Armitage at the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, on Fitty-sixth street, near Fifth There will be a social reunion in the afternoon and a Sunday school reunion in the evening. Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Church of Our Sevienr (Sixth Universalist). Thirty-fifth street. between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this morning and

The subject of Rev. Chauncey Giles' lecture at the New Jerusalem (Swedenbörgian) church, this evening will be "Man's Spiritual Enemies."

Rev. Samuel Cook will preach this evening at the Memorial Church of Bishop Walnwright in Waverley "The Broad Church of Christ" will be the subject

of Rev. Charles F. Lee's sermon at Plimpton build-Rev. J. R. Hendrick will preach this morning and

evening at the Tabernacle Baptist church, on Second "Romanism Exposed and Protestantism Defended" will form the subject of a lecture to be de-

livered by Rev. J. G. White at Cooper Institute this At Plymouth Baptist church Dr. Westcott will preach in the morning and evening.

Dr. Hopper will officiate at the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner of Market and Rev. E. C. Sweet will deliver a discourse at the

Bleecker street Universalist church on "Sin Against At the Open Communion Baptist Church, or Seventeenth street, Rev. R. Cameron will preach

A sermon on "The Fourth Commandment" will be delivered by Rev. G. F. Krotel, at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Hoty Trinity this morning.

Rev. William Ormiston will discourse at the Canal street Presbyterian church this evening. In South Brooklyn Rev. Oscar Hugo will preach on the Biple question

A sermon on "The Millennial Kingdom" will be delivered by Rev. W. W. Andrews, at the Catholic Apostolic church, on Sixteenth street.

For the benefit of the Sabbath school Rev. George

Mingins will deliver his lecture on "Incidents of Travel," at the Union Reformed church, on Sixth

Dr. H. P. Fairfield will speak this morning and evening, "by inspiration," before the Society of Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall.

Beecheriau Christianity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Soon after the commencement of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, as a matter of duty, I opened fire through the columns of the New York Herald, before an audience of nearly a half million of men and women both in the Old World and the New, on that high and Mr. Henry Ward Beecher. I admitted his ability as a man, but deprecated his influence as a Christian preacher. I did not, however, get "\$500 in gold" for doing it-much less five cents. But I am satisfied, however, and consider myself well paid when I consider that I raised the question "whether Mr. Beecher's intellectual influence is not pernicious, and that his so-called gospel preaching is only infistand in a Christian pulpit and call St. Paul "an insignificant, blear-eyed Jew" has no reverence for Ohristianity, and much less is he a preacher of the gespel. St. Paul was a tireless apostle, and it was ne that extolled charity as the greatest of all, blessings. Where is Mr. Beecher's charity? Does he give from his abundance to the poor and needy? Does he sufter all manner of persecution, if necessary, for Christ? Does he carry his cross day by day? Is he, in fine, fit to be spoken of the same day with St. Paul? He mounted the horse, some years since, of "Young Calvinism" and rode him out, and has taken the steed of rationalism, poor and lean as the animal is, with every rib almost bare of flesh and every limb lame; but for the sake of \$20,000 a year he rides him, and will to the bitter end. But he behaves himself poorly; he laughs at his employers; be cuts as ungainly a figure as ever mortal rider could. and his equestrianship has Ohristianity, and much less is he a preacher of the haves himself poorly; he laughs at his employers; he cuts as ungainly a figure as ever mortal rider could, and his equestrianship has a demoralizing effect on the community, disgracing a noble and beautiful exercise. Some recole attempts for and against the Plymouth orator have lately appeared in the Herald, but they are almost nothing. One writer is in the dark, not knowing whether Beecher is a god or a devil, and another one is prepared to defend him even if he is the latter. Another scribbler thinks that Paul is his superior, but admits Beecher's eloquence. All this proves the weakness and imbedility of the public mind in this novel-reading, degenerate age. I do not wish, however, by any means to hurt Mr. Beecher; but I say, wherever his thin, transparent gospel called evangelism is spread, full of irreverence and rhapsodical sentiment, uncouth illustrations and a cold-blooded indifference, there also go with it infidelity and heathenism, eating away the foundation of the Christian family, uprooting timehonored maxims and paving the way for social, moral and political anarchy—setting up Satan and putting down Christ. WESTERN CATHOLIC.

Church Pew-rity in the Fifth Avenue.

I noticed a few days ago in the columns of the HERALD an article taken from the Observer which reflected very severely on the treatment received by strangers at the new Fifth avenue church. Being a regular attendant at the so evidently, though not openly, designated church, and from the location of my pew able to see all that passes, I feel it a duty I owe to the church in question to say something in its vindication. I can attest that I have never seen more pordial willingness shown by any congregation to achave repeatedly seen in all directions pewholders rise and invite those standing near them to their

rise and invite those standing near them to their pews, even to their own inconvenience. After a sumdent time has been allowed for the gathering of the regular attendants the sexton is indefatigable in his efforts to accommodate all, and if, in consequence of his arduous duties and the inmense area he has to travel every Sabbath in seating the crowds who frequent this church of "magnificent distances," he should be somewhat hasty and abrupt in his inanners it is, I think, pardouable.

In conclusion, I would make a few remarks on the conduct of the lady who thinks she was so ill used on the occasion alluded to. Should the public generally adopt the line of conduct which she thought justifiable would it be just to pewholders? The influx of strangers is so great that I have no doubt a considerable proportion of the pews would become the property of the public, and those who have a prior right to them would be excluded. And I would also suggest, with all good feeling, that strangers, some at least (for all are not so thoughtless), should avoid loud whispering while waiting for seats, and remain till the services are over. It is well to remember that pewholders have their gretwances as well as the ill-used public.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Your article headed "The Keno Raid" is evidently a blast from the trumpet that blows no uncertain sound. Your humble reader says amen. Let all the people say "Down with the gambling hells of this fair city", which is as "a city set on a hill" to this free happy country. Every true American must feel humbled at the reflection that any portion of his country is represented in Congress by a leader of them, and may often be seen standing in the midst of his decoy ducks, in the most fashionable part of the city. May you still blow your trumpet till the walls of this deadly and desolating Jericho fails down flat, and rejoice the hearts of all well-wishers to poor frail humanity. A PLUCKED PIGEON.

Shall the Papacy Be Trampled Out?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I am no fanatical admirer of the admixture civil and ecclesiastical power, such as existed in the Middle Ages, nor do I recognize such men as Cardinals Richellou and Mazarin as the fit and worthy representatives of Jesus Christ, the Great Evange list and High Priest; but I cannot but look with eyes of sorrow on the modern world, steeped apparently in infidelity, and the spectacle of nearly three hundred millions of nominal Christians—the Protestants laughing derisively, and the Catholics

that venerable old man, the Vicar of the Saviour of the World, in prison and insulted and abused in every form by Victor Emmanuel and his infidel rabole. Has religion died out? Is there no more true faith that will pour out its blood, if need be, for Christ on Earth? Is Christianity only got to be the only God for the modern world, Catholic as well as Protestant? Has the spirit which in the Middle Ages drove the Saracen from Spain, tore down the crescent and triumphantly set up the cross gone forever? Has the spirit of chivalry which in the dark ages drove the barberous hordes from Europe and maintained civilization and Christianity vanished as a dream? Must that noble, saintly old man, the fit successor of Peter in chains, suffer and be tormented unto death in his feebleness and two hundred millions of Catholies throughout the world stand with folded arms? Is the modern world lost in sensuality—lost in world-liness? Is there no longer that spirit which animated primitive Christianity, which caused the blood of the martrys to be the seed of the Church? Can there not and will there not be anything definitely done to help the Holy Father in his sufferings? Where is Catholic Spain? Where is Catholic Austria? Where is Catholic France? Where is semi-Catholic Prossia? All with folded arms, and Plus IX. bound hand and foot by that modern Blue Beard and his brutal ruffians! It is, however, true that the Catholic world has protested loudly against the seizure of Rome; but Protestantism will not do in this case. It will do very well to 'reat a subject which has not arrived at a serious crisis, which is not fraught with interests to millions of men, politically or morally, in the form of argumentative debate, allowing each party to bring out his talent or ability, but when the great crisis arrives, when the hour of life or death comes, moral power then ceases to hold sway, and physical, brute force is the only remedy. I now, therefore, ask any sensible man, has not that crisis arrived in the Papal question? That power which existed when history is lost in the "swilght of fable." must not be buried amid the units of nineteenth century heathenism and inddelity Rome, the mother of att and religion—that quiet old venerable city, the city of the Popes—is now in the hands of anarchical infidels, all this greatness abused and foigotten, And all the Pope's allocations and religious messages to Christendom, ere they can see the world, must pass through the h tore down the crescent and triumphantly set up the cross gone forever? Has the spirit of chivalry

A Few Theological Questions.

SIR-I wish Dr. Wells or Dr. Porter, of the Eastern district of the city of Brooklyn, who avowedly believe in Bishop Usher's chronology and all things of Mosaic derivation, would explain,

things of Mosaic derivation, would explain,

First—How God, being omnipotent, became fatigued with the work of creation and had to rest.

How came He, who is all-powerful, to be overpowered by fatigue, like infirm human beings?

Second—God, being able to create, without any exertion of power, as we understand it in the physical sense, but merely by the operation of his will, as in the case of light, what necessity was there for successive acts, when all things could have been accomplished and consummated at once by the Omnipotent will alone?

I am no atheist, but I wish to know whether Moses has given a correct report or not. In the answer I don't want to hear anything about "figurative" or gible reason for faith in such assertions.

Religious Notes. The remarkable lecture by the Jesuit Father Damen, reported in last Sunday's HERALD, on the supremacy of the Church over the Bible, has created a general desire among the intellectual classes of the city to have it repeated in a large hall located more centrally. The reverend father, in consequence of "mission" engagements through the country, has been obliged to decline doing so for the present. He will return to New York after Easter, when a committee of those gentlemen anxious to hear his arguments may arrange preliminaries. He will give two fasting sermons to-day-to wit, at three in the afternoon and naif past seven o'clock in

Edwin F. Batchelder, of Mansfield, Mass., nas willed all his property, some \$60,000, to the American Bible Society, to supply each scholar in the United States public schools with a copy of the

The Roman Catholics have fourteen of the ninety two theological seminaries in this country, each 1,200 students preparing for the priesthood and other

William J. Lyons, of New York city, recently deceased, devised his estate, valued at from \$40,000 to \$50,000, to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The income to go to his widow until her death, when the whole will go to the Mis-

The library of the late Dr. Hengstenberg, having been purchased and transferred to Chicago at a cost versal or general theological library, to be managed

persons or denomination."

The Philadelphia Bible Readers' Society has reported for its first year the receipt of \$1,037, and has employed seven Bible women, who have during the year made over 8,000 visits in abodes—for the word home is a misnomer—of poverty and sin. These visits are for religious conversation and prayer, for the distribution of the Scriptures and for the elevation and instruction of the ignorant and degraded, who will not come to the light.

who will not come to the light.

The Missionary Magazine for March says that the executive committee of the (Baptist) Missionary Union recently instructed the Home Secretary, Rev. Dr. Murdock, to seek out young men who are willing to go to the heathen. They will take the responsibility of sending seven new men to Barman, three to the Teloogoos, one to the Garos, two to the Assamese and two at least to Chins—in all fifteen men—within one year from this date, if the men can be found.

samese and two at least to China—in all fifteen men—within one year from this date, if the men can be found.

The Philadelphia Episcopalian, speaking of the increased expenditures for church mostc, thinks the largest appropriation for this purpose is by Christ church, New York—\$7.500. The new St. Thomas, in Fifth avenue, is nearly equal. Trinity and its several chapels average \$7,000, Grad; church about \$5,500, and St. Ann's \$6,000. The paper ventures the wish that in some prominent church the music committee would arrange to have the people do their own singing, and apply the \$7,000 to provide as many free pews as possible, "just by way of experiment."

Rev. T. H. Pritchard, D. D., of Raielgh, N. C., writes:—"I find that the fifteen largest salaries paid by Baptist churches in towns in North Carolina aggregate \$10,050 and average \$730 each; the same number of salaries in South Carolina aggregate \$1,505 and average \$1,566 each; the same number in Virginia aggregate \$1,566 each; the same number fin Kentucky aggregate \$28,400 and average \$1,80; while in Georgia the aggregate for the same number: is \$30,100 and the average for the same number: is \$30,100 and the average for each \$2,000. It thus appears that, in the towns at least, Georgia pays the largest salaries and North Carolina far the simillest."

Rev. Dr. Moore, pastor of Washington avenue

Carolina far the smallest."

Rev. Dr. Moore, pastor of Washington avenue Baptist church, Brooklyn, preached recently his seventh anniversary sermon in that church, in which he stated that during that period 610 have been added to the church—241 by baptism, 22 by experience, and 348 by letter—more than trebling the membership, raising it from 191 to 620. There have been raised for improvements and current expenses \$100,000; for missions, church extension and nigher education \$90,000. The plan of monthly offerings for home expenses has been recently adopted, and promises to be successful.

The Moravian Almanac gives the folics of the denominations:—	ollowing	statis-
Con	4,939	Total. 12,165 7,365 5,471
dissionaries and their children Total congregations in foreign missio		

A deed has been recorded in San Francisco by A deed has been recorded in San Francisco by Horace Howes, giving in trust nearly \$2,000,000 worth of real estate, in San Francisco and San Mateo counties, for the foundation of the Mount Eagle University. The deed contains most minute directions for the government of the University perpetually, and requires to be raised, in addition, \$100,000 within fifteen years, \$600,000 in thirty years, \$1,500,000 in fifty years, and \$4,000,000 in one hundred years, or \$6,100,000 altogether. In the event of failure to comply with any of the requirements the endowment is to lapse. It is believed that the provisions cannot be carried out, and the trust must inevitably lapse.

A letter from Bishop Clarkson appears in the Spirit of Missions, describing a recent ordination at Omaks, Neb., of three roung men trained on the ground for the Episcopal ministry. Messrs. Young and Spianson, the one a Prespyterian and the other

A writer in the Chicago Standard thinks immer-sions should be made in full sight of the entire con-gregation. He asks:—"How many kaptist churches are there in this land where this beautiful ordinance can be easily seen from every part of the house? No person who has the misfortune to occupy a back seat on a baptismal occasion in one of our long, level, awkward churches can help wondering at the short-sightedness of the building committee that authorized the erection of such a place of worship. How the people twist and turn and strain, if haply they may get a little peep at those in the water! If any Pedo-Baptists are present they sit still and so lose the lesson entirely, because they do not like to appear eager to see. Is this right? Is is treating Christ and His ordinance respectfully? No! If the Lord intended it to be seen, and that being seen it should preach, by what anthority do we hinder any from witnessing it? Yet we do this by building our churches so that many of those who attend cannot see."

THE PRIESTHOOD.

Three Converts to Cathoficity Ordained Priests at the Church of St. Paul the Apos tle-Archbishop McCloskey Officiating-Im-

At nine o'clock yesterday morning the spacious edifice of the Paulist Fathers, at the corner of Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, was thronged by a concourse of people, not only from that parish but mony of ordination to the priesthood. Many of the postulants' friends, as well as persons of other creeds, were mingled with the congregation, so that the aisles and passageways were crowded.

THE SCENE ON ENTERING high altar and the pictures of the stations shot forth new beauties under the influence of numerous wax candles which blazed on the altar among vases o costly flowers. The organ at the same time pealed an anthem which the choir chanted in concert in honor of the Blessed Virgin, it being the feast of her annunciation. The names of

THE CANDIDATES for ordination are Benjamin D. Hill, G. M. Searle and W. Ignatius Dwyer. Mr. Hill is anative of England, where he was born and trained in the Protestant faith. He has been a convert for several years Mr. Searle is a graduate of Harvard College and was subsequently a professor in one of our naval academies. He became a convert to Catholicism about ten years ago. Mr. Dwyer grew up an adhe rent to the Protestant Episcopal creed, and was a candidate for orders in that Church not long before his conversion. Messrs. O'Connoriand Campbell, of the Society of Jesus, presented themselves for the

the Society of Jesus, presented themselves for the reception of minor orders.

"At the appointed hour the toiling of the sanctuary bell announced that the ceremonies were about to commence. From the vestry the procession entered the church in the following order:—The youths who attend at mass, the acolytes, the Paulist novices and Fathers, the Jesuit Father P. F. X. Dealy and Father Monroe, the applicants for minor orders, the candidates for priesthood and his Grace Archbishop McCloskey, attended by Father McNierny. The Archbishop, having put on the vestments before the altar, began to celebrate mass. The postulants kneit near the foot of the altar, and the other processionists were ranged round the sanctuary. After the introit the Archbishop, robed in full pontificals, sat on a chair facing the congregation, when Father Hecker presented Messrs. Campbell and O'connor. The usual ceremony was repeated, and the minor orders were successively conferred on them. Then the three deacons advanced a little, and Father Hecker addressed his Grace, saying:—"Our holy mother, the Church, requests you to advance these deacons to

THE OFFICE OF PRIESTHOOD."

The Archbishop then exclaimed:—"Do you know them to be worthy?" And having received an affirmative reply, seld, "Deo gratics." Then, according to the ancient custom, he demanded if any one had say faing against the candidates, and, if so, that for the glory of God they might advance and declare it. A prayer was then offered and the mass was continued to be interrupted at many intervals by reit. A prayer was then offered and the mass was continued, to be interrupted at many intervals by repeated prayers for, and blessings on, the deacons. After the Archbishop had imposed hands upon the deacons' heads every priest present approached them and placed his hands on them in the same manner. This ceremony and the scene when the deacons prostrated themselves formed a truly TOUGHING SPECTACLE.

deacons prostrated themselves formed a truly

TOUCHING SPECTACLE.

The deacons repeated the words of the canon of
the mass simultaneously with the celebrant, and
after the "Domfine non sum digmus," for the first
time in their lives, they received the blessed Sacrament under both forms. The Archbishop, turning to
the postulants and casting their stoles about both
shoulders of each, said:—"Receive the yoke of the
Lord, for His yoke is sweet and His burden light."
Then placing the chasuble on each one he exclaimed:—"Receive the power of offering the sacrifice
of the mass for the living and the dead." And
shortly afterwards he placed his hands again upon
their respective heads and cried out:—

"RECEIVE THE HOLY GHOST;
whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven." The
whole congregation received fils Grace's blesslng, and at the close of the mass he'
addressed the newly ordained priests, "Do
you promise obedience to me and to my
successors?" Whereto they answered, "I promise
it." The long and impressive rites were then

it." The long and impressive rites were then brought to a close by a soul-stirring appeal to the priests to consider seriously the awful responsibility resting upon them, and to live soberly and well in the way of truth and justice. The usual crush to obtain the first blessing of the priests was made on the part of the congregation. In fact, throughout the entire ceremony a somewhat medieval enthusiasm and religious delight seemed to be impressed on the members of the congregation. The priests were subsequently congratulated by hosts of frien's.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET SYNA-GOGUE.

Ritualism vs. Spirituality-The Sacrifices Which God Requires of His People-Sermon by Rev. Dr. Vidaver.

It is wonderful how greatly the beauty of nature affects the spirituality of the people, and Judaism as well as Christianity feels the change. Yesterday a very large congregation gathered in the syna-gogue B'nai Jeshurun, to whom Dr. Vidaver expounded, in a clear and earnest manner, the typical meaning of the Levitical priesthood sacrifices and temple worship. The congregation had commenced the reading of the third book of the law. and the Doctor made the second verse of the first chapter the basis of his discussion:—"Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, if any man of you bring an offer-ing unto the Lord ye shall bring your offering of the cattle, even of the herd or of the flock." This third book of Moses, he said, contains the sacerdotal and sacrificial law, and at this distance of time it must appear to us like that valley in the midst of which Ezekiel the prophet was sat down-

But they once possessed life and vigor, though now they are dry and inanimate. The same has long since ceased to burn on Zion's altar, her priesthood has vanished, her temple has been razed and her in stitutions of sacrifice become extinct. And vet we, of the present day, after the lapse of nearly two thousand years, meditate on this book of Leviticus, the largest part of which treats of sacrifices and offerings. But like the inspired seer by the river of Chebar when placed, as it were, in the midst of this valley, we are inclined to ask, "Can these dry bones Of what avail is the reading of this book of laws and precepts from which no more good can be derived? It would doubtless be cheering to many an israelite to see the Temple again restored. But this cannot be. Nor can we have with our present modes of thought any more sacrifices. But though the book of Leviticus may appear to be a valley of dry bones, this

modes of thought any more sacrifices. But though the book of Leviticus may appear to be a valley of dry bones, this

BIBLE IS A BOOK OF LIFE,

Iresh, genial and immortal. The surit of truth and wisdom pervades it. God and His word and will remain forever unchangeable, though many of the external forms through which we worship Him become subject to the vicissitudes of time. Many of those forms were local to Paleetine, but the soul which lived in them remains. The temple service, the priesthood, the three great national and political holidays, and other things closely connected with Hebrew national life have ceased to have any force or meaning since the Roman soldiers carried their banners into the holy place. But the truth and the spirit of those ceremonials still live, and the Lord says to this prophets, "Prophesy upon these dry bones and say unto them, O ye dry bones hear the word of the Lord. Thus saith the Lord God unto these bones: Behold I will cause truth to enter into you and ye shall live; and I will lay sinews upon you and will being up flesh upon you and ye shall live." But what has Rome robbed Israel of? Was Israel scattered abroad without God? Not at all. The glory of God is

NOT LIMITED TO ONE SPOT.

It fills the whole esrih; and wherever an Israelite dwells whose hear it silled with love to God and to humanity there is the sanctnary of the Lord as holy as the temple where the Shekinah is manifested and the sacrifices are daily offered. But some will ask, Were not the sacrifices on Zion's altars the means of appeasing the Delty, of calming an angry God so that the sinner man could approach him? And it so, how can we now come to Humanity here is not a speasing the Delty, of calming an angry God so that the sinner man could approach him? And it so, how can we now come to Humanity here is not a speasing the Delty, of calming an angry God so that the sinner man could approach him? And it so, how can we now come to Humanity and the sacrifices are daily offered. But some will ask,

ciliation? Such ideas are pagan and not Jewish, and must be discarded as idolatrous. Judaism represents the Deity as light and salvation, as opposed to the grim shadows of paganism. Those sacrifices were dim forms of worship. They were voluntary, God did not require them, but the people were willing to offer them, and the Lord then gives directions in regard to the matter and manner of the offerings. They were

declares that he never asked Israel to bring sacrifice.

OBEDIENCE IS BETTER THAN SACRIFICE, and to hearken than the fat of rams. Judaism teaches a merciful God, who does not need to be appeased with the blood of bulls and of goats. He does not seek to destroy souls. He does not desire the death of a sinner, but rather that he may turn to Himself, the invisible heavenly Father, and live. The sacrifices of righteousness, of a broken and contrite human heart, ready to give up all for truth and for God. These are what He requires of us. An ancient and orthodox rabbi exclaims, "Though we have no temples, altars or priests, we have prayer, devotion and the Bible, and we may practise the charity which they incuicate," Every sigh of sympathy, every tear shed for the sufferings of others, these are the most glorious and beautiful sacrifices which can be immolated on God's altars. Let us remember that self-abnegation, self-denial, charity, love, are the means of drawing migh to the Holy One—love to all God's creatures. As long as the Jewish heart is the seat of love and pure charity God has a temple, an altar and a sacrifice; and wherever found, whether in free America or in Roumania, these are acceptable and well pleasing unto Him.

An earnest prayer followed this excellent sermon

anto Him.

An earnest prayer followed this excellent sermon that israel might apprehend the spiritual truths which lie beneath the ceremonials of the law, and might cultivate those things which are the real and substantial offerings of prayer and praise and good will toward God and man.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books OUR GIRLS. By Dio Lewis. A. M., M. D. Harper & Brothers, New York. 1871. Dr. Lewis has already published several practical works regarding the best method of preserving and ncreasing physical strength, as well as restoring impaired health. His latest book is, as its title page denotes, devoted exclusively to promoting the health and welfare of "our girls," and it certainly contains many valuable suggestions as to clothing, diet, exercise, education, employment, &c. large portion of the chapter entitled "The Language of Dress" is devoted to the expression of the author's strong disapproval of the custom of ladies appearing in public with "low neck and short sleeves." Many of his remarks regarding this fashion are exceeding good, and greatly need to be spoken. He repeats an argument used by him a short time since in discussing this subject before an audience. "Ladies," he said, "suppose I had entered this hall with my arms and bust bare, what would you have done? You would have made a rush for the door. and, as you jostled against each other in burrying out, you would have exclaimed to each other, 'Oh ! the unconscionable scalawag! May I ask if it is not right that we should demand of you as much modesty as you demand of us?" Some of Dr. Lewis' theories, however, savor too much of "woman's rights" to meet with general approval, and, like vite criticism rather than convey conviction. He insists upon the propriety of all avocations being would even make them law yers, preachers and farmers. In support of the first of these theories he cites as an instance the famous Novella, daughter of a professor of law in the University of Bologna. He says that she studied with her father, was distinguished for her learning, and conducted her father's cases, but he adds that "she was wont to appear in court veiled!" This phrase is full of significance and seems to afford all the illustration needed of the impropriety of a woman occupying so public a position. In regard to the second theory—that of the propriety of women becoming preachers-it would appear that the good doctor had forgotten, in advancing it, the inspired words of St. Paul—"Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted them to speak. * * It is a shame for wemen to speak in the church." (I. Corinthians, xiv., 34 and 35.) As to farming being a pursuit adapted to women, it is remarkable that a physician should so completely lose sight of the peculiar delicacy of a woman's or ganization as to admit the possibility of her enduring a life of such exposure. Although the day may happily be said to be gone by when woman was denied all support save that afforded by the needle, to her that have heretofore been reserved exclusively for men, yet there are assuredly others for which she is unfitted and which she could not follow without forsaking the path of retirement and modesty, which best becomes her. Some excellent remark are made on pages 181 and 182 in regard to the disposition of women to desert the unfortunate of their sex. "When a poor girl," says the author, "over come by the arts of an oily-tongued villain.

perhaps by a promise of marriage, consents to sin, how you drop her and shun her and sneer at her! A hundred times I have heard chivalrous men declare that "women have no honor; they never stand by each other. If one gets into trouble the rest forsake her and run away." Girls, if you care to commend yourselves to men, stand by these unfortunate ones, encourage them help them. You need not fear being soiled. The spirit in which you would engage in this angelic service would serve as a perfect shield. I know something of men. I have lived in many countries. I have been much in society; have been, to some extent, what is called "a man of the world," and have talked with men about women hundreds of

"Our Girls" is written in a pleasant, easy style, and will be found very agreeable reading. THE RECOVERY OF JERUSALEM. A Narrative of Exploration and Discovery in the City and the Holy Land; by Captain Wilson, R. E., Captain Warren, R. E., &c., &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

a young woman in the estimation of all noble men

as the brave defence of an unfortunate sister. It

would thrill us all, and lift you into a heroine.

This admirable work is a compilation of the experience and practical labors of many distinguished savans, who made explorations in the Holy City and its surroundings within the last few years. The book is skilfully edited by Dean Staniey. of Westminster. The contributions which make the volume complete as a record of modern discoveries in the Holy Land were furnished by Captains Wilson and Warren, Count de Vogué, Greville J. Chester, Lieutenant Anderson, R. Phené Spiers and Rev. F. W. Helland. The variety of information thus derived from actual observation and surveys is of course very great. Indeed, the subject, we might say, is almost exhausted by these writers Of the interest of that subject itself we need say nothing more than that it embraces descriptions of the localities of our Saviour's life and labors; the paths He trod; the houses He found shelter in: the landscape which He looked upon daily around the Sea of Gallilee and the mountains above Genesareth, Tiherias and Rethesda. The book is profuse with illustrations, maps and surveys. It is altogether a volume of great merit, an indispensable companion to the student of ancient history and most valuable to every Christian reader.

tions were supplied by the "Palestine Exploration Fund," to which Miss Burdett Coutts was a liberal contributor. The results, as collected and edited in the present handsome volume, form a most satisfactory contribution to our present literature.

BLUE JACKETS; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF J. THOMPSON, A. B., AMONG THE HEATHEN CRINER. BY Edward Greey (Sung-Tie). J. E. Tilton & Co.,

A very original nautical novel, with the above title, has recently been offered the public. Some of the subjects treated in this publication will be almost new to a majority of its readers The portions relating the adventures among the "Reathen Chinee" are remarkably fresh, and will prove exceedingly interesting just at the pres time, when everything giving information in regard to the "Celectists" is sought by the public. It is understood that quite an excitement has been caused in England by the appearance of this book, its principal object being to expose the cruelty still said to be exercised in the British Navy towards her Majesty's seamen. The author of "Blue Jackets" has himself served in the royal navy, and announces in his preface that he has actually witnessed events similar to those which he describes. Neither are the scenes among the Chinee altogether fictitious. A long residence in China has enabled the writer to observe thoroughly their habits, manners and cus toms, and although Mr. Greey's style is somewhat crude, he certainly understands the art of bringing what he describes vividiy before the reader's eve. Jerry Thompson is not only in name, but in every sense, the hero of the tale. "Elue Jackets" withou "J. Thompson, A. B.," would (to use a somewhat hackneyed simile) be like the play of "Hamlet" without Hamlet. It would seem a somewhat difficult task to attach a deep or romantic interest to a Chinese heroine, yet it is one which Mr. Greey has successfully accomplished in that portion of his story devoted to the lovery A-tae. "Blue Jackets" possesses the merit of great variety in its scenes. The accounts of the taking of Canton by the allie forces, of the engagements with the Chinese pirates and of the capture of Jerry Thompson himself by the Tartans, are all given with much spirit, and are among the most original portions of the book.

POEMS BY LUCRETIA MARIA DAVIDSON, With illusrations by F. O. C. Darley. Edited by Oliver David son, New York. Hurd & Houghton, Cambridge: Riverside Press. This book, a small octavo of 270 pages, in its paper, typography and illustrations, comes nearly up to the London standard of first class work. The authoress is one of these two from a border town of Lake Champlain became famous in both hemispheres for their pretty gems of poetry "while yet hardly in their teens," and who, like delicate flowers nipped by an untimely frost, died in their blooming. The fore us died a month before her sevente day. The book is a pretty ornament for a parlor temporaries of the fair young poetess, by whom this volume will be treasured as a rare casket of souvenirs of those days long gone by, when life to them was full of the bright visions of poetry and romance of which only the memory now remains.

THE LIFE OF JOHN ADAMS. Begun by John Quin-Adams. Completed by Charles Francis Adam Revised and corrected. Philadelphia: J. B. Lipp cott & Co. 1871.

Two neatly printed little volumes of some five hunired pages each; clear type; fine paper. This is a valuable standard historical work, full of solid historical matter, bearing upon its pages not only the evidences of a labor of love but of scholarship, statesmanship and a patriotic appreciation of responsibility to the truth of history. To the American politician or statesman of the present day this life of John Adams makes clear many things which have hitherto been obscure touching the events and leaders of our transition period from colonial vassalage to national inde pendence, and of the first twelve years of the gov-

THE BENCH AND THE BAR OF NEW YORK. By L. B. Proctor. Diossy & Co., New York. This is a handsomely printed volume of nearly eight undred pages, containing biographical sketches of eminent judges and lawyers of the New York par incidents of the important trials in which they were engaged and anecdotes connected with their pro-fessional and political career. The author is a resident of and a counsellor-at-law in successful practice in Dansville, Livingston county, N. Y. The volume pefore us exhibits great talent for compile tion, as well as patient and industrious research through an extended field of literary labor. A well executed steel engraving of the late James T. Bradis among the illustrations.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA: Sketches of Its History; Objects of Interest and Advantages as a Resort for Health and Recreation. By an English Visitor. Published by James Miller, 647 Broadway.

This is the title page of a little book, written in ar easy, flowing and lively style, which is not void of literary merit. The author has brought much enthusiasm to his task; but we may state, as knowing scription of the climate, vegetation and produc-tions of the quaint old Spanish town is in the main true to fact, and can therefore recommend this little book as a useful companion to those who seek a new lease of life in the mild and beneficial climate of Augustine.

"REGINALD ARCHER." By Anne M. Crane Seemuller

author of "Emily Chester" and "Opportungames R. Osgood & Co., Boston, publishers. This book produces an unusual impression of reality upon the reader's mind. The author's style is graphic, the plot natural, the dialogue g sometimes even clever, and the picture given of ters are perhaps rather overdrawn, yet they convey the intended lesson well. The hero is by no means deserving of that title or position, but some of the dramatis personæ are such as give a wholesome air to the entire story, and whose acquaintance it is a pleasure to make even in the world of fiction.

"Bred in the Bone;" or, "Like Father, Like Son." (Hiustrated.) By the author of "A Beggar on Horseback," "Gwendoline's Harvest," "Carlyon's Year," &c., &c. Harper & Brothers, New York, publishers,

This is a remarkably interesting novel and will no doubt prove as popular as the author's previous works. The opening chapters are somewhat tedious, and the style in which they are written is rather labored, but the narrative, once fairly under way, arrests the attention and commands the interest to the close. The plot is good and many portions of the book very exciting. This volume is the latest addition to the "Library of Select Novels."

ORAL TRAINING LESSONS IN NATURAL SCIENCE AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE: Embracing the Subjects of Astronomy, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Mathematical Geography, Natural Philosophy, its Arts. History, Development of Words, &c., in Mathematical Geography, Natural Philosophy, the Arts, History, Development of Words, &c., in tended for Teachers of Public Schools and also for Private Instruction. By H. Barnard, Principal Lincoln School, Minneapolis. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

The above is the argument of a book which is written in a lively, colloquial style and has considerable merits of construction. The author has happily avoided all pedantry, and this little book will impart in an easy, pleasant way and comparatively short time the principles of oral training.

THE KINDERGARTEN: A Manual for the Introduc-tion of Troebel's System of Primary Education into Public Schools, for the Use of Mothers and Private Teachers. By Dr. Adolf Doual. Published by E. Stelger, New York.

The title of this book fully explains its purpos and contents. It contains selections in two languages, the English and German, which offer to children the advantage of learning both languages at the same time. The collection embraces poetry, songs and tales found in other German and English books of the same kind. The work is what it-professes to be-a useful Kindergarten Guide.

FROM FOURTEEN TO FOURSCORE. By Mrs. S. W. Jewett. Hurd & Houghton, New York. 1871.

Tais is a pleasant, readable book. It is a story of American life, and is written in autobiographical form. There is, to be sure, no great depth to the plot, and nothing particularly original in the characters. Miss Content, the Yankee spinster, is enof the best creations of the book, and would be a charming old lady had the author not thought it necessary to place bad English in her mouth from first to last. The story of the heroine, which she tells with much simplicity, cannot fail to interes

LIFE AND DEATH. A Novel. Carleton, Publisher, Madison square, New York. 1871. There is not much to be said in favor of this book There are some good and original ideas scattered here and there throughout it, but even these are thrown the reader with the same species of spas modic effort with which the narrative is told. The characters are feebly drawn and seem to co nvey no dea of individuality to the mind. The hero's visit

life and imagination among the wild and boundless prairies of the great West. It is a book which, we think, in a pleasant company of romantic travellers, would prove very interesting to read and discuss in a palace car en route from Omaha across the plains to the Rocky Mount ains,

VERA; OR, THE RUSSIAN PRINCESS AND THE ENGLISH EARL. D. Appleton & Co., Broadway, New York.

The author of "Vera" possesses some knowledge of Russian life and customs, his pictures of which are correct. The plot of the story is good, but rather transparent. The battle scenes are well described, and there is a certain freshness about some parts of the book. Those portions devoted to sentiment are not particularly successful.

ESSAYS ON NATURAL HISTORY. By Charles Waterton. Edited, with a Life of the Author, by Nathan Moore, B. A., St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, With Portraits and Hiustrations. London: Frederick Warne & Co. New York: Scribner, Welford & Co. 1871.

This fascinating work, published with all the care, accuracy and attractive neatness of the London edition, by Scribner & Co., is one of the literary

OUT OF THE FOAM. By John Esten Cooke, author of "Fairiax," "Surry of Eagle's Nest," &c. George W. Carleton, Madison square, New York, publishers.

With those who are fond of sensational reading Mr. Cooke's novels are very popular. "Out of the Foam," like his previous works, is written with considerable spirit, and the scenes are sufficiently animated and stirring to gratify the taste of the most ardent lovers of works of that class.

"MAD MONKTON," "A PLOT IN PRIVATE LIFE,"
"THE BLACK COITAGE," "THE FAMILY SECRET,"
and "THE BITER BIT." T. B. Peterson &
Brothers, Philadelphia.

A few more stories from the able pen of Mr. Will kie Colins, and previously published in the serials, have been collected and are now offered the public in book form. The stories are five in number. They are all full of exciting incidents and in every re-

A Siren. By T. Adolphus Trollope. Harper & Brothers, New York, Publishers. "A Siren" is No. 358 of the series entitled "Library of Select Novels." It is another of Mr. Troilope's Italian romances, in which he is peculiarly successful. The story is very fascinating; the characters are animated and the scenes described with a powerful hand. No one who commences this book

NED, NELLIE AND AMY: A STORY OF THE WHITE HILLS. By Mary H. Seymour, Author of "Mollie's Christmas Stocking," "Posy Vinton's Picnic," &c. E. P. Dutton & Co., Broadway, New York, pub-

This is a remarkably nice story for children, com bining in an unusual degree interest of narrative with practical religious thoughts. The book is attractive in appearance and contains a few pleasing

EARLE'S DENE. By R. E. Francillon. Harper & Brothers, New York. 1871.

This is one of the latest additions to Harpers' 'Library of Select Novels." The story is good and

original, but the reader's pleasure is somewhat marred by the introduction of essays upon various subjects, which, although more or less relevant, destroy the even current of the narrative. SUNDAY ECHOES IN WEEK DAY HOURS. Under this title we have a very useful meral tale, in which the Church catechism of the English com-

munion is illustrated in a form which will render it

attractive to the minds, not only of children, but of

persons of more mature years. The work is published in New York from the twelfth thousand of the English edition.

The Rev. Henry Cowles, D.D., has brought out a work under this title, with notes, "critical, explana-tory and practical." It is Biblical and may be very learned. Of this latter the "pastors" may, perhaps, judge; but it is almost certain that the "people,"

rhom it is equally addressed, cannot "VITAL RESOURCES" is the title of a book which has been issued from the New York press. The work is a rehash of a number of points of the maudlin philosophy of the hour, relieved by the admixture of newspaper paragraphs and extracts from the

publications of eminent physiologists. GHAR-DAIA is the learned title which Dr. Napnegyt has affixed to his well-told narrative of his adventures in the Desert of Sahara, where he met commercial men, ladies and many "brethren of the mystic tie."

The Magaziner

Lippincott's Magazine and the Eclectic Magazine, both for the month of April, are out in their bloom-The contents of the periodicals are varied, entertaining and instructive.

The Catholic World,-The April number of this very able, argumentative, yet enlivening, magazine has been issued. Its contents are embraced under eighteen different heads and well written

The Phrenological Journal, by Mr. S. R. Wells, of New York, is enthusiastic in its mission for the cause of temperance, physical science and "man know thyself," as "the feeble tenant of an hour."

Harper's Monthly Magazine for April maintains he reputation of this well known publication in a very attractive form.

ANOTHER RIVER MYSTERY.

Navy Yard Machinist Missing for Three Months-His Body Found in the Dock and Identified-Investigation Before Coroner

thirty-two years of age, and a machinist by trade, has been employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and a portion of the time boarded at 31 Sands street. Mr. Day was temperate, industrious man, and much respected by all who knew him. On the 24th day of December last he left his lodgings in Brooklyn, and falling to return, the suspicions of his friends beabsence could be accounted for on no plausible theory and all sorts of surmises were indulged in by the relatives. Some of them seemed to believe he had been foully dealt with, but could advance no argument to justify such a conclusion. A minute description of the missing man was published in some of the daily papers of this city and Brooklyn, and inquiries instituted in every direction, out all to no effect, as not the least clue could be gained.

Late on Friday afternoon the remains of an unknown man in a tolerable state of preservation were found floating in the dock foot of pier No. 5 North river and taken to the Morgue for identification. As far as the police cculid discover there were no marks of violence on the body, which presented the appearance usually seen in cases of death by drowning. Public notice of the body being taken to the Morgue having been given, some relatives of Mr. Day, being in the city, repaired thither to view it, and, much to their surprise and horror, instantly identified the remains as those of their long and mysteriously missing relative.

Coroner Young, who has the case in charge, will institute a thorough investigation, and, if possible learn under what circumstances deceased left his home. Deputy Coroner Marsh is to make a careful post-mortem examination on the body, in order to definitely determine the cause of death. Mr. Day was a native of Catskill, up the North river, where most of his relatives still reside.

THE CENTENARY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A small and somewhat informal meeting took place Friday night at the Travellers' Club, with the view to organize measures for the proper celebrat'on, next August, of the centenary of the great Scottish novelist and poet. Among the gentlemen present were Richard Irvin, John G. Dale, Lord Waiter Campbell, E. M. Archibald, the British Consul General, William Paton, John Robertson, Robert Mackie, John S. Kennedy, Archibald McKimlay, A. M. Stewart, John Paton, Bryce Gray, James Brand. Mr. Irvin acted as chairman and Mr. Robertson as secretary. From the spirit with which the object of the meeting was discussed we are confident that the 15th of August will be a bright day in this year's calendar.

to the dissecting room, his purchase of the body and subsequent array of it in his own clothing, &c., may simply be qualified as disgusting.

NEBRASKA LEGENDS AND POEMS. By Orsame Charles Dake. Pott & Amery, Cooper Union, New York. 1871. This is a neatly printed book of 165 pages—a collection of poems about ideal Indians and Indian and Ind